I was weakening. She told me that her hus-and would say I was a fool. Again she told me about the large amount of money we would get and how we would have a good time going

of Dry Dock in Three Weeks.

the damage done to the cruiser Brooklyn on Memorial Day while rounding the Battery.

went into dry dock No. 3 at the navy yard yes-

WASHINGTON, June 14.-These army orders

First Lieut Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, to

ardenas, relieving Capt. William P. Evans, Nine-

teenth Infantry, as Collector of Customs, the latter

to New York city.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster, from New

York city to San Juan, relieving Major John M. Car-

on, Jr., ornered to New York city.

Major Thadden- P. Varney, additional Paymaster.

net provided for an increase of officers and men in the corps, and preference in appoint-ment to positions of First Lieutenant and Sec-

The Navy's Part in the Battle of the 13th.

spatches from Capt. Barker, in command of

ing the battle of year.
to-day by Secretary Long:
"Manila, June 13.

"Insurgents fired at navy yard. Masked

batteries. Ships of war shelled position and intreachments. The Helena and the Monad-

nock landed force to assist maintain position

until reinforced by army. Movement success-

Additional Casualties Reported by Gen. Otis.

Wounded - Thirteenth Infantry, June 9,

Company M. Private Henry Masfelder, thigh, slight; 10th, Fourth Cavalry, Company I, Pri-

slight; 10th Fourth Cavalry, Company I, Private William Riardon, leg, moderate; Nigth Indantry, Company P, Privates A, F, Partezeng, shoulder, sight; B be Forest Hutchinson, head, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, Company C, Private Thomas Maller, arm, sight; First Colorado, Company M, Private Joseph P, Rearns, leg., slight; 11th, Private Edgar Pate, knee, severe. Cablegram 12th, Thomas Healy, private, Company M, Thirteenth Minnesona, should read Thirteenth Infantry."

The Second Oregon Sails from Manila for

Washisorov, June 14.-The following was

received from Gen. Otis this morning:
"MANILA, June 14 - Transports Ohio and

Newport, with the Second Oregon, First Signal

A Portable House.

Enemy was routed. No casualties in Bannen."

" Secretary Navy Washington:

have been issued:

from New York city to Havania.

everywhere, the only way to prevent expectation is to keep prices below the competitive point.

"Great rubble improvements, factories and other enterprises requiring large cantal either are impossible unless through the instrumentality of corporations, or are possible only through the action of individuals themselves possessed of unlimited capital, it is easy to see what in the latter case would happen to the community.

"One form in which hostile action manifestates it is by legislation which is intended to keep corporations and their traducts out of particular States. This legislation in some States takes the form of bills which nermit citizens to buy goods and with impunity to refuse to pay for them. This is a premium on dishonesty. In other States the attempt is to evalude articles which are of prime necessity. If the producers of such articles were to follow the lead and to combine to keep their commodities out of the State, it is easy to see what would result—either the people would be forced to pay an inordinate price.

"Trade will always take care of itself. If it is left to pursue ordinary channels. A will see to it that B does not have any extraordinary advantages. It is only when the State Interferes that a situation is created of which advantage can be taken against the interest of the community.

"In these days there are two forms, and only

advantages. It is only when the State interferes that a situation is created of which advantage can be taken against the interest of the community.

"In these clays there are two forms, and only two forms, of monopoly. One, that which results from a patent and copyrights; the other, that which comes from unfart tariff discriminations. Tariff for revenue need not be considered. The expenses of the diovernment must, of course, be provided for. Tariff for the purpose of equalizing against foreign bounties or foreign discrimination does not need to be justified. Beyond that there is no excuse for giving to one industry a protection of 100 per cent, as against 4 per cent. For another, or any more than 10 per cent. The result is that the Government fleeces the community at large in the interest of some favored industry. It must be kept in mind that this is a rich country, not a poor country. It must be kept in mind that this is a rich country, not a poor country. It must be kept in mind that the head of the country stronger, wealthier, more important, more influential. The hostilic action to which I have referred, legislation against corporations, if followed to its legitimate results, would make the country less powerful, its people less presparous, and would destroy the influence which comes from the richness of the land and its people.

"Citizens are divided into two classes—the industrious and those who wish to live on the industry of others. It is they who are without capital who are hostile to it. This is only another mode of stating the obvious proposition that it is those who are without means who wish to have it without work."

After Mr. Haveneyer had finished reading his paper, Prof. Jenks examined him on some of the points brought out in the statement, particularly as to the effect of the Tariff law on the sugar industry. The witness in substances had a great advantage over Americans engaged in the industry of others. The witness in substances had a great advantage over Americans engaged in the industry of quantities. In explaining the methods employed by the Sugar Trust in stifling competition, Mr. Have-meyer gave lan account of several instances where independent companies had sprung up. In 1847, when thus Spreakels started in reinery in Philadelphia, the competition from that concern was not sufficient to disturb the trust.

trust.

"We cared nothing about outside sugar plants as long as we could pay our dividends, and did not light until we saw ourselves in danger of losing at least a portion of our dividends," said the witness. "Two or three years later the output of the Spreckels refinery began to menace our dividends, and about that time we began to light them. We continued the light until we had gotten their refineries."

When asked what part the Arbuckles played in the sugar business, the witness said: "He doesn't cut much ice."

Mr. Havemeyer said that if companies carrying on the sugar business would spring up in

Mr. Havemeyer said that if companies carrying on the sugar business would spring up in sufficient strength and numbers the American Sugar Refining Company could not pay its dividends, and it had been the bolicy of the company to drive out all competitors.

Mr. Havemeyer announced that the trust was not in business for its health, but to make money, and, while it sometimes shared its profits with the consumers, it did not do so from motives of philanthropy. The present capacity of the trust refineries was \$5.000 barrels a day, but, owing to different causes, they were not producing over 30,000 barrels. The refineries are not all in operation at present. The trust had dismantled a number of plants bought from independent concerns. The cost of general methods of refining had not been lowered to any great extent. The only advantage in this respect was to be had in concentration.

Mr. Havemeyer said the railroad conventors.

tion.

Mr. Havemeyer said the railroad companies did not give the trust more than the ordinary storage facilities. Everything was sent at carload rates. The American Sugar Reliuting Company owned one-half of the Western sugar interests, while Claus Spreckels owned the other half. The witness was of opinion that if the new sugar erop of Cuba were allowed to come into the failed States free of duty the refined product could be sold for three cents a pound.

ound. Prof. Jenks asked if the company which the witness represented was not engaged in the coffee business. He replied: "It is, and it is in to stay. When the company entered the coffee business the product was selling at 10 and 15 cents per bound. It is now worth it cents. Bome of the benefit of the reduction had been given to the public, but I want it strictly understood that we are in the business to make money."

derstood that we are in the business to make money.

Mr. Havemeyer expressed the belief that he had the right to manufacture, produce and control any product sold in the United States. There was no renson why he should not control the industry, and there was every reason why he should. Trusts were a natural growth. They were regulated by the laws of trade. "Neither you, nor the Federal Government, nor any other power can alter these laws," he said, "and the sooner you find it out and cease these useless investigations the better for the country."

"I gather from your essay," said one of the Commissioners," "that you are in favor of protection."

"No," replied Mr. Havemeyer. "I am in favor of a mederate tariff only, say to perfect the said." "No." replied Mr. Havemeyer. "I am in favor of a moderate tariff only, say 10 per

"I have already told you 8 per cent, would cover us."

Then." continued the Commissioner, "all you are after is protection for yoursel?"

After recess Mr. Havemeyer was questioned as to the labor employed by the trust. He thought the laborers were well treated. They did not mind the heat, because they drank a great deal of heer and persuived freely. The beer was furnished by weight and at cest.

Referring again to the question of tariff protection, Mr. Havemeyer, said in answer to questions that he thought protection had been indorsed by the American ignorie in the election of Harrison and McKinley. He was and always had been in favor of protection, but thought it should be limited to 10 per cent. ways had been in favor of profection, but bught it should be limited to 10 percent, ove that the demands were inordinate. He Above that the domains were inordinate. He thought the Louisina growers were unjustly benefited by the bounty, which, although it had been removed, they still received in the shape of \$40 a ton timif. He wanted the tariff on refined sugar raised from one-fourth to one-fourth of a cent per pound.

"Why do you sak for this?" was asked.
"For contingencies," he responded, multilaughter. He said they could not make a profit now.

"That will protect you, will it not?"
"I have already told you 8 per cent, would

now "How can you conduct the business at a loss and pay dividends?"
"Well he replied good humoredly," one is a business matter and the other an executive

This caused more laughter, which was further increased when he was naked: "How long can you pay dividends without making money."

long can you pay dividends without making money?"

"That is a question," be said. "Our credit is prefty goed at the banks, and we might borrow the money or we might make it buying and selling the stock."

He thought there was no harm in trusts if their profits were not inordinate and the individual did as well in dealing with the trusts as in dealing with other individuals. If the masses of the people profited at the expense of the individual the individual must go. Last year the company paid 7 per cent on its preferred stock and 12 per cent on the common. He had no idea what would be paid this year.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Havemeyer. He received the cubionary fee for witnesses. \$150 per dism-and five cents a mile for travelling expenses.

AUXILIARY FESSELS TO BE SOLD. They Were Purchased by the Government

for Use in the War with Spain. Washisoros, June 14.-Bidswill be opened at the Navy Department on July 19 for the purchase from the Government of six vessels purchased by the department for use in the war with Spain. Very few other auxiliary vessels have been sold. The six vessels and their

vaters, 3,550 tons, now at League Island, Fa., \$105,000.

The Ningara, 5,221 tons, used as a collier, row at New York, \$40,000.

The ferrytoat Governor Russell, used in the Idence of Roston harbor, G31 tons, now at Boston, \$45,000.

The ferryboat East Boston, used for the same purpose as the Governor Russell, 732 one, now at Boston, \$30,000.

The Enguirer a sech used as a guidoat of he meanuito fleet, 132 tons, now at New York, \$20,000.

The Scipic, used as a collier, 0.934 tons, now at New York, \$25,080.

The Neighbard seed from the Ward line. The Valcan was formerly the Chatham of the Merchants and Minera line. She cost \$350,000. The Governor Russell cost \$71,000, and the East Boston, \$57,500. Both belonged to the city of Boston. The Sciplo cost \$85,700, and was ramchased from George P. Walford. The Enquirer was bought of W. J. Conners for \$80,000.

Carnegie and Bethlehem Works Will Fur-

nish Harveyized Plates at \$400 a Ton. WASHINGTON, June 14. Rear Admiral O'Nell Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has received

replies from the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Works to his letter asking them if they would agree to furnish all the armor for the four monitors, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming, and the diagonal plates of the battleships Ohio, Missouri onal plates of the cattlessips Unio, alsouri-and Maine at \$400 a ton. Both companies ac-cepted the proposition of Admiral O'Neil, and will send representatives to Washington in a few days to discuss with him the char-acter of the test which the Government will impose as a condition to assepting the armor, Owing to the failure of the Navy Department to receive any bids for turthe monitors and the continuance of work on the battleships named without any delay. It is understood that the conditions which the de-partment will impose in regard to the tests of this armor will be very rigid, but the specifica-tions will not be drawn until after the confer-ence between Admiral O Nell and the repre-sentatives of the manufacturers.

SAMPSON GOES TO BOSTON,

WASHINGTON, June 14.-Rear Admiral Samp son telegraphed the Navy Department from Newport to-day that the North Atlantic squadron would leave this evening or to-morrow morning for Boston, where it is due to arrive at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, to participate in the Bunker Hill celebration. Admiral Sampson has been authorized to send one or two of his vessels to Sydney, Cape Breton, to participate in a celebration to be held there on July 11. Some time ago the Mayor of Sydney informed the Navy Department that the British and French North American fleets under their respective Admirals would be at Sydney on that date, and he requested the department to send Admiral Sampson's squadron there. The department granted the Mayor's request, conditional, however, on the presence of the two foreign squadrons. Subsequently it was reported to the Navy Department that the English would not be at Sydney to participate in the celebration arranged by the Mayor and an inquiry was set on foot to learn the truth of the report. The Mayor of the town has, however, convinced the department that the affair will be all he has claimed for it, and the United States Navy will consequently be represented. his vessels to Sydney, Cape Breton, to partici-

Sampson Back in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.-Admiral William T. Sampson returned from Glen Ridge this morning and immediately assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron. He was neof the North Atlantic squadron. He was necompanied by Mrs. Sampson, who will mass the
summer at Jamestown, R. L., so that she may
be near the squadron headquarters. This atternoon Mrs. A. Livingston Mason gave a large
reception at her villa, on Halidon Hill, in honor
of the Admiral and his officers.

To-morrow moraing at 7 o'clock the North
Atlantic squadron will sail for Boston, where
it will assist in the celebration of Bunker Hill
Day.

PROF. HAUPT'S DENIAL.

He Repudiates the Alleged Interview with WASHINGTON, June 14.-President McKinler has received from Prof. Haupt of Philadelphia, a member of the Interoceanic Canal Commission, a letter denying the remarks attributed to him in an interview widely published on Sunday morning last. In that interview Prof. Haupt was quoted as saying that the new Canal Commission was appointed only for the purpose of delaying the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. An official who saw the jet-ter from Prof. Haupt to the President told Thir. ter from Frof. Haupt to the President told Tany Sux reporter that the writer denied that any such interview had taken place. The letter was entirely unsolded, and was written by Mr. Haupt before he received a communication from Secretary Hay asking him if he had been correctly reported in the published interview. No answer to Mr. Hay's letter has been re-ceived from Prof. Haupt.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Balance of Trade in Our Favor in Eleren Months Was 8495,267,053. WASHINGTON, June 14.—The imports of mer-

chandise for the month of May were valued at \$70,131,028, being \$10,540,977 in excess of those for the same month last year. For the eleven months ended May 31 the aggregate Reculyeat.

The exports of domestic merchandise for May were valued at \$01.752.814, being \$17.412.502 less than those for May 1808. For the eleven months ended May 31 the total was \$1,104.555.442, an increase of \$92.275.816 compared with the same period ast year. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the eleven months was \$485.207.053, an the eleven months was \$405,207,053, on brease of \$23,547,880 over the same period

WASHINGTON, June 14.-Orders have been Issued directing the enlistment on hoard the receiving ship Vermont, at the Navy Yard, New York, of a limited number of landsmen for yeomen, third class. These men will be held on board the receiving ship Vermont for thorough instructions in the duties of the yeoman branch, and when qualified will be transforred to ships of the fleet needing yeomen of the lower ratings. The large number of airbicants for enlistment in this branch of the enlisted force of the new in service has made it necessary to require a fair knowledge of typewriting and stemparathy of anothers for excited and stemparathy of anothers. writing and stenography of applicants for en

The President and Mrs. McKinley Take Trip Down the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, June 14.- The President and Mrs. McKinley, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen, the several bureau chiefs avy and Mrs. Alien, the several bureau chiefs of the Navy Department and their wives and a cw personal friends of the President made a rip down the Potenna this evening as for as fount Verma on the naval despatch heat yigh, Figur W. J. Maxwell e-annualding as he guests of Secretary Long. The Sylich letter may gard with the party on hear, learly in he afternoon and returned to Washington at doubt 8 0 clock.

Washington, June 14. The naval militia practice ship Prairie arrived at Norfolk yesterlay. The naval transport Yosemite, bound for day. The inval transport foreinte, bound for Manila and Gunn, sailed sesterday from Port Said for Singapore. The Navy Department is informed to-day fant the training side Adam arrived at Hile Hawari on May 2. The ting Standish and Tailed arrived at Nortolk yesterday. In a letter to the Navy Department Admiral Kautz, says that the flagship Philadelphis will arrive at San Francisco from Honolidu on June 21.

KIDNAPPER'S TRIAL ON

CARRIE JONES TESTIFIES AGAINST BARROW, HEAD OF THE PLOT.

How It Was Lost and Where Found-Mrs.

Barrow Met the Nurse in the Park Daily Urging Her to Steal It-Eight Jurors. The story of the kidnapping of the Clark baby was told in detail yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, where George Barrow, the man charged with organizing the conspiracy, was put on trial on an indictment charging him with abduction, kidnapping and conspiracy. The girl who got employment under the name of Carrie Jones with the Clark family as nurse in order to steal the child was brought over from the Tombs before the opening of Barrow's trial. She pleaded guilty under the name of Bella Ander-As soon as she had been remanded to the ustody of the Sheriff. Barrow was brought into the courtroom. His wife, Addie, also under indictment, was led to a seat beside her husband. Barrow put his arm around her and klased her. Several women swarmed about the Barrow couple, postering Mrs. Barrow for "signed statements." Mrs. J. J. McNally, the grand-mother of Mrs. Barrow, finally entered the om and took a seat beside Mrs. Barrow. Right married men and four bachelors made up the jury. The courtroom was so hot that Justice Fursman discarded his silken robes

and put on an alpaca coat. The members of the jury were provided with fans. Arthur W. Clark, the father of the kidnapped baby, was the first witness. On May 10, 1800, he said, the girl known as Carrie Jones came to his house to begin her duties as nurse of his 20-month-old baby Marion, and she worked in his household until May 21. "That was a Sunday," said Mr. Clark. "The girl said she wanted to take Marion over to Central Park to give her an airing. She started at 11 o'clock. At 1 o'clock I walked over to Central Park myself and looked for the

girl and baby. I found the empty carriage near the cottage in the Park, but couldn't find e mirse.
The baby's red cleak and dress were shown the witness and identified by him as the me the child had worn on the day of the kidping. The nurse, he said, wore a white k French can. nations. The nurse, he said, wore a white slik Franch cap.

I went home," Mr. Clark said, "and when I found that the nurse had not returned with the baby, I went back to Central Park to look for them again. Not finding them I went home again. It was then about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. My wife showed me a paper and envelope she had received while I was in the Park."

the afternoon. My wife showed me a paper and envelope she had received while I was in the Park."

The note, which was the first note signed "Three" and informed the Clarks that the buby had been taken away and would be returned for a ransom if the newspapers and police were not informed of the case, was produced and marked in evidence.

The witness identified a letter he had received two days later through the mails. He also identified two medals and an Aknus Detwich Warton wore when she was stolen. The medals and Aknus Detwich were returned by mail by the kidnappers to show that the letter they sent ready came from persons who had possession of the child.

"Carro Jones, stand up," shouted Assistant sion of the child.
"Carrie Jones, stand up." shouted Assistant District Attorney Le Barbler.
The nurse girl, who had been brought in again, stood up so that the witness got a gilmpse of her.

again, stood up so that the witness got a gilmipse of her.

"Is she the one employed by you as nurse?" inquired Mr. Le Barbier.

"Yes," answered the witness. Carrie Jones trombled sud leaned on the back of a chair for support until she was told that she could leave the courtroom.

O.—When did you next see your child after you saw her in the custody of Carrie Jones on May 21? A.—I next saw her on June 1, at 7 o'clock at night, at Garnerville, in Bockland county, in the company of that woman there sitting beside the defendant. The witness pointed toward Mrs. Barrow and Mrs. Barrow put her hand over her eyes and wept.

Q.—Who was present when you saw Marion on that occasion? A.—About a thousand people were there.

Q.—Did this woman here, known as Barrow ple were there. o have possession or custody of the child? to, sir; I never saw her until I saw her on

or lieauregard or Wilson, have authority from you to have possession or custedy of the child? A.—No, sir; I never saw her until I saw her on the day of her arrest.

There was no cross-examination. Mrs. Margaret Clark, the mother, testified that she saw an advertisement in the Herald on the morning of May 14, stating that a girl from the country desired a place as nurse. Mrs. Clark answered the advertisement, and on the following day a girl called, who introduced heraelf as Carried Jones. She was in my employ five days," said the witness, "when, on May 21, 1859, she took into child to Central Park and would be back at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A few hours later a little boy brought a note to my house, saying a woman had given him the note to deliver.

She identified her as the nurse. The medials and Agans Bel were again produced and Mrs. Clark testified with tears in her eyes that-she had tied the note and identified Frederick Lang, the boy who had brought it. Carrie Jones, was again brought in and Mrs. Clark testified with tears in her eyes that-she had tied the medals about her baby's neck the morning the child was sholen. She identified the rase, should be lifered in the child was brought back it was dressed in different clothing and wors a different had the child was brought be called the special or work of the medals and the when the child when the claim of the claim of the child to contral Park and would be ready to go to work on the following day. May 10:

"She was in my employ five days," said the witness, "when the would be ready to go to work on the following day." In 1872, the theory of the residual state of the ready to go to the treatment. The resignation of Sexand Lieut. Hugh B Miller, Testification, The resignation of Sexand Lieut. Hugh B Miller, Testification, The resignation of Sexand Lieut. Hugh B Miller, Testification, The resignation of Sexand Lieut. Hugh B Miller, Testification, The resignation of Sexand Lieut. Hugh B Miller, Testification, The resignation of Sexand Lieut. Hugh B Miller, T

There was no cross-examination.

"Carrie Jones," shouted Clerk Penney, and the white-faced nurse girl stepped forward and trembled while being sworn as a witness. She spoke in a very low voice. She testified that she had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Barrows in the Mills Hotel, when both were waitnesses. She fell slok, and at Mrs. Barrows in vitation went to like with the Barrows for a while. One day in the parlor of the flat Barrow tolk in what the bad a scheme by which she could make \$500.

"He said he didn't want to tell me what it was until I promised that I would go into the scheme. He said he needed two women in it and that his wife hat agreed to he one of the women. He waited me to be the other. I told him I would not go into any scheme until I knew what I was to do."

Q.—When was the scheme nexttalked about?

A.—On the following day in the kitchen of the Barrow list. I asked her what it was and she said she couldn't tell me unless I would agree to go in. She told me I beer a would agree to go in. She told me I beer a would agree to go in. She told me I beer a would agree to go in the said that I wouldn't have very much work to do. She said that all I had to do was to get a situation as a narse girl in a family where there were children. I asked her if it was to be a scheme to steal jewelry. She laughed and said it was much easier than stealing jewelry. She said it was a scheme to steal a child. I said that I wouldn't go into any such scheme. Then she said that I had already promised and that I could not back out. She said her husband would be angry with her if I did back out, became she was not to tell me what the scheme was until I agreed to go into it. After that she bold her husband that I knew about the scheme was mill I agreed to go into it. After that she bold her husband that I knew about the scheme was until I agreed to go into it. After that she bold her husband that I knew about the scheme and he came to me and said that I was a fool to work hard for a brown was not be returned to the series w

taken the child away from me against my consent.

They talked so much about it that I heard nothing else might or day. Finally, Mrs. Barrew wrote an advertisement and pur it in a newspaper. Then I called on the people who answered the advertisement, the last one being Mrs. Clark. I called at Mrs. Clark shows on Monday, May 15. Uniked with Mrs. Clark and sie engaged me. She wanted me to stay that day, but I told her I would have to go and get my clothes. I went away, promising to come book thenext day. I went down to the flat and told Mr. and Mrs. Barrow. Mr. Barrow neked me how many children there were in the house. I told him there were two children, one a very roung baby and the other about 2 years old. He said the one to take was the one alout 2 years old. That was Marion Clark. Then he went to the bang and drew some money. He gave some to his wife and told her as agreed and as kirt and waist. We went up to a store on Sixth avenue, and she bought these things for me.

mile for travelling expenses.

Deaths of Sobilers in Cuba.

Washinoton, June 14—The following death report from Gen. Brooke at Havana has been received at the War Department.

Manila and Gunn, saled yesterday from Port Said for Singalore. The Navy Department is the ready of May 24. The turn of Michigan has been received at the War Department.

Manila and Tablet arrived at Nortok yesterday from Fort Said for Singalore. The Navy Department is the form of the May Department.

Manila and Gunn, saled yesterday from Port Said for Singalore. The Navy Department is the remains shift damper of the May Department.

Manila and Gunn, saled yesterday from Port Said for Singalore. The Navy Department is the remains shift damper of the May Department.

Manila and Gunn, saled yesterday from Port Said for Singalore. The Navy Department is the remains shift damper of the May Department is the form of the May Department is the form of the May Department.

Manila and Gunn, saled yesterday from Port Said for Singalore. The Navy Department is the remains shift damper of the May Department is the remains shift damper of the May Department is the farship Philadelpha for the May Department is the farship of the May Department is the farship and the farship Philadelpha for the May Department is the farship and the farship Philadelpha for the May Department is the farship and the

following day, which was Saturday. She said Mr. Barrow would be there with an electric cab waiting for us. On the following day, Saturday, I went to the Park, taking the child. Marion, with me. I saw Mrs. Barrow there and talked with her. She had a long water-proof cloak with her, which she said I could wear over my own clothing as a disquise. She said Mr. Barrow was waiting at one of the entrances to the Park, with the electric cab. I fell so nervous about it and I had learned so much to like the little girl Marion that I concluded to get out of the scheme and not take any part in it. I told Mrs Barrow this, but she laughed and told me Iwas weakening. She told me that her hus-CUBAN SOLDIERS ACCUSED.

MURDER AND ROBBERY OF THREE SPANIARDS AT NUEVA PAZ. Investigation Ordered by Gen. Brooke— Strike of Havana Cabmen Will End To-Day—New Schedule of Rates Arranged— Senor Quesada's Appointment Defended.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, June 14.-Acting Civil Governor Forriente has received a despatch from the Mayor of the town of Nueva Paz giving the destates that the murders were committed at aries of Los Palos sugar plantation, within Manual Gutlerrez, his brother José and Manuel Fernandez, all Spaniards. They were killed with machetes and their heads were cut

me about the large amount of money we would get and how we would have a good time going to Europe.

"I still said that I would not do it, so she told me to go home that day and sleep over it and come back the next day with Marion to the Park. The next morning, Sunday, May 21, I went over to the Park and met Mrs. Barrow there. She had a talk with the matron at the cettage there and asked the matron if she would mind the baby carriage until we got back as we were going to take the baby over to look at the animals. That day Mrs. Barrow carried a blue neket for me to wear, and I took it, and we then started with the haby over to leighthavenue. When we got there Mrs. Barrow said her husband had disappointed us in not being there with the electric eab, but that he probably had some other business to attend to and had directed her to meet thin later in Brookirn. She said that we would take an Eighth avenue carto South Ferry and go over to Brookiyn, where, on the night before, she had emaged a furnished room at the home of a woman named Cosgriff. We went down in the car to the ferry, and went over to Brookiyn and went to the furnished room, where we stayed all night. We met Mr. Barrow on the way, and he said something to his wife that I did not hear. When we got over there she got some paper and pencil and wrote a note, which she said she would send up to the Clark house."

The note was then identified and read to the The Mayor declares that the crime was no due to politics. The murderers sacked a store belonging to Manuel Gutierrez, securing \$70.50 in gold and \$50 in silver. According t information from other sources received by Gen. Brooke, the murders were committed by a band of twenty Cuban soldiers. Gen. Brooke is awaiting the result of the investigation he has ordered into the affair.

La Lucha editorially praises the American

Government for the appointment of Gonzalo de Quesada as Cuban Commissioner at Washingon. It energetically defends Quesada against the attacks made upon him by members of the late Cuban Assembly and their friends,

The note was then identified and read to the A meeting of representatives of the striking jury as follows:

—Ma Chaik: Do not look for your nurse and baby.

They are safe in our possession, where they will remain for the present. If the matter is kept out of the hands of the police and the newspapers you will get your baby back safe and sound. It, instead, you make a big time about it and publish it all over wo will see to it that you never see her alive again. We are driven to this by the fart that we cannot get work, and one of us has a child dying through want of proper treatment and nourishment. Your baby is safe and in good hands. The nurse girls still with her. If everything is quiet you will hear from us Monday or Tuesday.

While the note was being read, the witness. cabmen and of the cab owners was held to-day at the office of Mayor Lacoste for the purpose of discussing means for ending the strike After considerable discussion, Mayor Lacoste proposed that the cabmen pay the owners \$3.20 per day for first-class and \$2.80 for second-class carriages. This was agreed to and it is announced that the strike, which has aused great discomfort, will end to-morrow. Jacinto Hernandez, a Cuban General, has been appointed Mayor of Guines. To-day a While the note was being read, the witness burst into tears and sobbed so that she was unable to answer another question put to her by the Assistant District Attorney, Justice Fursman adjourned court until 10 o'clock this deputation of the residents visited Gen. Lee and protested against the appointment on the ground that Hernandez is an outsider. They

want a resident of Guines appointed to the BROOKLYN NOT BADLY DAMAGED. Mayoralty. A committee of lawyers, presided over by Constructor Bowles Hopes She Will Be Out Acting Civil Governor Cosmo Torriente, met to-day to study reforms in the laws in order to Naval Constructor Bowles and the members suppress gambling. The committee will report to Gen. Ludlow this week.

Col. Camejo, who has been commissioned by Gen, Lee to investigate the murders at Nueva Paz, has arrived at that town.

went into dry dock No. 3 at the navy yard yestorday and made a full inspection of the exterior of the Brooklyn's hull. It was learned that the damage sustained was not as great as had been imagined. Navai Constructor Bowles is in hopes that the vessel will be out of dry dock inside of three weeks. The Board of Inquiry will make its report and forward it to Washington to-day. It will also include the report of Lieut. Russell as to what he learned by making soundings in the East River at the point where the accident happened. HOPEFUL FOR TRANSPARE PEACE. olonial Secretary Chamberlain Denies That There Has Been a Threat of War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 14.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has authorized Mr. Henry W. Lucy, manager of the parliamentary corps of the Italy News, to declare that there has never been the slightest foundation for the report of the existence of dissension in the Cabinet in regard to the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain has been optimistic throughout and there has never been any threat of war.

He believes that gradually President Krüger will become amenable and that the concessions announced since the Bloemfontein conference are the precursors of others.

EXPECT CLEMENCY FOR CHRISTIANI. Belief That the President Will Soon Pardon

the Man Who Struck Bim. Special Cable Despotch to THE BUR. Panis, June 14.—The Figure expects an early

Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, Assistant Quartermaster, from Part Stevens to Vancouver Barracks.

The following changes in the stations and duties
of the officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. William C. Languit from Washington
to Portland, Ore, reheving Major Walter L. Fisk,
who is detailed as engineer of the Thirteenth Lighthouse at Duluth, relieving Major Cinton B. Sears,
the latter ordered to New York city.

Second Lient. William W. McCammon, Jr., recently
appointed, is assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry.
Third Lieuts, Ernert Hinds, Light Battery E, and
Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Battery L., Second Artillery, exclange batteries. exercise of Presidential elemency toward Baron hristiani, who was sentenced yesterday to four years' imprisonment for assaulting President Loubet at the Auteuil racecourse a week ago last Sunday.

According to the Figure the President re-

marked, after hearing of the conviction and sentence of Christiani: "I have no doubt that the four years will pass quickly." MISS JESSIE ALLEN WEDS IN LONDON.

Daughter of Henry F. Allen Married to Mr. W. L. Watson of Hawick, Scotland. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 14 - Miss Jessie Allen, daughter of Mr Henry F Alien of New York, was married this afternoon in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Mr. W. L. Watson of Hawick, Scotland, Miss Lillian Vanderbilt was one of the six bridesmaids.

Bernhardt Must Play in Germany First.

BERLIN, June 14.-The German authorities have refused to grant to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt permission to play in Alsace-Lorraine unless she plays in some important German ment to positions of First Lieutenani and Sec-ond Lieutenant was given first to volunteer marine officers who served in the war with Spain, and second to non-commissioned offi-cers. Mr. Lyons was a Sergeant, and, with two other non-coms, he tried the entrance exami-nation. His two comrades were not successful. As there were several vacancies in the grade of First Lieutenant and no Second Lieutenants to fill them. Mr. Lyons was advanced to the higher grade immediately. Until the Person-nel act became a law, no enlisted man in the Marine Corps was privileged to try for a com-mission. France Asks Designs for New Stamps,

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sus. Paris, June 14.-The Government is about to invite the submission of designs for new postage stamps, which will possibly be ready for

WILL PAY WELL FOR HIS JOKE. Advance Agent Starts Out to Pay a \$5 Debt by Sending One-Cent Money Orders. Washington, June 14.-The following de-St. Louis, Mo., June 14. - Dick Burke, treasthe American fleet in the Philippines, regarding the battle of yesterday were made public urer of the Standard Theatre, has received notice that there is a money order for him in the Post Office that calls for one cent. When C.

use at the time of the exhibition next year.

G. Ball, advance agent for Minco's City Club, was in St. Louis he borrowed \$5 from Burke "I'll send it to you from New York," said Ball.
"That's all right. Any old time and any old way," said Burke.
When the notice of that one-cent money order came Burke knew what was up. Ball had decided to remit the \$5 in homographic desea.
Manager Butter of the Standard is in New York, and Burke thinks he helped Ball plan the lake. the loke. "I'll let "I'll fool 'em, though," said Burke. "I'll let

navy.

"Mannea."

"Mannea. June 14.

"Regarding engagement of June 13. detail of officers for special service indicated were signalled. Appreciate assistance of navy, which I shall acknowledge with pleasure officially. Lawton. in root can, though," said Burke. "I'll let toney orders accumulate until they are all en I'll cash em all at once. It will cost 25 to send me that \$5 in installments of inteach." If the joke is carried out Ball will not only be it some pains and expense, but the money order clerks will be put to a lot of trouble. A notice will have to be sent to Burke every two weeks for each order reminding him that he man it called for the money, and the cashier will have to carry all those one-cent orders on the books. WASHINGTON, June 14. - The following list of easualties was received this morning from

NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT BLESSING. A Device by Which for Five Cents More

the Music Can Be Stopped. ROCHESTER, June 14. - A Rochester man has made an improvement on the music boxes that play when a nickel is dropped through a slot in the top or side. His device makes these instraments just twice as remanerative as they have been at present, and at the same time renders him a public benefactor. By means of an attachment which he says can be placed on any of these machines, the music is stopped on my of these machines, the music is storped instantly by slipping in another nickel. The device has already reaped him a handsome reward in the West, and one or two of the machines have been placed in this city.

The device was originally intended to go with an instrument that, when started, would make so outlandish a noise that the one responsible for it would be willing to part with a nickel to stop it. It has now outgrown that field, and is in demand on instruments which made protensions to harmony, but which by reason of age or other disqualifications have become anything but musical. Sewert, with the Second Oregon, First Signal Company and discharged soldiers from differ-ent organizations, left for San Francisco this morning via Nagasaki. The thregons number 40 officers and 1,000 onlisted men, the Signal Company 4 officers, 31 enlisted men. Trans-port Lecianaw arrived restor by.

Preserved in the Phonograph.

"What's that?" asks the youthful visitor to a phonograph establishment in 1920, standing before the mouth of a big phonograph horn whence issues an impressive hum and roar.

"That," says the attendant, "is the roar of the city's streets before their general repavement with asphalt, the common use of rubber tires, and the abandonment of horses for the means of power now in use made them as we now know them—quiet."

Forty Poisoned at an Ice-Cream Social. Toleno, O., June 14.-The Ladies' Aid Society of the Dalton, Mich., Methodist Church gave an ice-cream social last night and all who partook of the cream were poisoned. There has been one death, a child. Forty persons are very sick.

Drop us a postal;-our salesman will call on you with photographs and prices of Hale Desks.

HALE CO., Desks at export prices, 15 Stone Street.

110 next Produce Exchange.

RAILROAD CHANGES.

Shifting of Places and Work on the Pennsylvanin-New Vice-President.

PHILADELPAIA, June 14.- The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this afteroon revived the office of Fourth Vice-President and elected Samuel Rae to the place. The last Fourth Vice-President was John P. Green. but since his elevation in 1880 the office has been vacant. The directors announced that the action is merely carrying out a plan that was talked of before the death of Frank Thomson. Mr. Rae had been first assistant to the President since the election of Mr. Thomson to the Presidency and now he be-comes a member of the board. His duties

comes a member of the board. His duties will not be materially changed, and the assistants to the President, it is said, will not be increased. Mr. Rae is an authority on civil en gineering, and will have charge of matters dealing with his special line and will also assist in the management of finances. His appointment goes into effect at once. The directors of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company met in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this morping and received the resignation of A. J. Cassatt as President. William A. Patten, assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was elected to flit the vacancy. He has been Vice-President since the organization of the road in 1884. Mr. Cassatt, who remains a member of the Board of Directors, resigned the Presidency because of a pressure of duties of his new office.

because of a pressure of duties of his now office.

The directors of the Philadelphia, Wilming ton and Baltimore Railroad and the Northern Central Railway will meet in the general office of the company to-morrow and elect A. J. Cassatt President.

Samuel Rae, the new Fourth Vice-President of the company, was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Sapt. 21, 1855. He was practically brought up on the Pennsylvania Railroad his first work being in the engineering department in 1871 as chainman and rodman in the Morrisons Cove, Williamsburg and Bloomfield branches.

Dallas, Tex., June 14.—At the annual meeting of the St. Louis and Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Rail way to-day at Tyler, Tex., Vice-President and General Manager J. A. Edson resigned and Mr. Britton was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Filson goes to the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway as general manager.

CHATTANGOGA, Tenn., June 14.—D. A. You-

CHATTANCOGA, Tenn., June 14.—D. A. Yon-kum of St. Louis has been appointed general traffic manager of the Tennessee Central Rail-

EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

Response to superintendent Skinner's Offer to Educate Young Men and Women.

ALBANY, June 14 .- On May 12 last Superin tendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction addressed a letter to the educational authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico, offering free tultion in the State Normal gehools of this State to forty-eight young men and women of Cuba and Porto Rico who desired professional training as teachers. The letter was published in the newspapers of Cuba and Porto Rico, and; Superintendent Skinner has received many letters concerning his offer. It may be interesting to read the following letter recently received from two girls of:Porto Rico: "DEAR SIR: We are two girls of Puerto Rico.

Our names are Maris and Lucila Larramendi, and we are 15 and 14 years old. We wish to obtain an education in a good university of that country. Our mother is a widow twelve years ago, and she has lived from then with a particular school that she has in this city.

"We have studied, besides of the elemental instruction, Latin, French, algebre, geometric and some studys more as well as they can be learned in this country. We are also studying English six meaths ago.

"Our mother had thought to go with us to Boston and to live there, having a boarding home of girs of Fuerto Rice, but the fathers of here do not like spend money and she has not been able. Now our mother has thought to send us with our aunt in this year.

"As the education in this country has always been so much dear and so much difficult, she has spend very much money, and now she can only dispose at least during some years of \$2,000, and with this quantity we think to be there two years only.

"We have read to day your letter in the San Our names are Maris and Lucila Larramendi,

think to be there two years only.

We have read to-day your letter in the San
Juan News, and we address to you for obtaining an information about as we should be
able to obtain a help be for our education
there or for our travelling. there or for our travelling.
We shall be very grateful to you for what-

ever you can do.
"Yery respectfully yours,
"Ponce, Puerto Rico, May 28, 1800."

Civil Service Bules for This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14. - Lee Phillips, Secretary: J. H. McCoey, Assistant Secretary, and William Briscoe, Clerk of the New York City Civil Service Commission, to-day conferred with the State Civil Service Commission rewith the State Civil Service Commission regarding the rules and regulations which have been prepared under the new Civil Service law to govern appointments to offices in New York city in the future. The new rules were brought to Albany to-day, George A. Mc-Aneny, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, also attended the conference and suggested several changes in the rules.

The State Commission will not pass upon the rules until after they have conference with the members of the New York City Civil Service Commission.

Brigadiers to Command at Peekskill. For the first time in the history of the National Guard brigadier commanders are to be allowed to exercise their functions at the State camp. The first officer to be thus honored is Brig.-Gen, George Moore Smith, who has been assigned by Gen. Roe to duty while the Seventh Regiment and the First Battery are at cann. These organizations will be at Peek-skill next week. The Seventh will arrive in camp on Saturday afternoon, and the First Battery will start on its march to-morrow, so as to arrive in camp on Sunday morning. Gen. Smith has been authorized to take his Assist-ant Adjutant-General, T. J. O'Donohue, and his aide with him.

A Boy Convicted of Manslaughter. Antonio Fischetti, 17 years old, was convicted of mansiaughter in the second degree in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday for the killing of Michael Quigley. 19 years old, on the night of April 30, in a street brawl. The boy night of April 39, in a street brawl. The boy had been indicted for murder in the first degree. He claimed that Quigley and some other Irish boys in the neighborhood of Park and kent avenues had an enmity against him and other Italians, and when they attacked and knocked him down he drew a knife and stabled Quigley in the back. Former District Attorney James W. Ridgway defended him.

Woman Kills a Blacksnake.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 14.-Mrs. Robert Mason, wife of the Assistant Postmaster, had an exciting battle with a huge blacksnake which she found in the cellar of her home on ernon Heights this morning. When Mrs Mason discovered the snake she selzed an axe and started after it. The snake darted around among the barrels and boxes, closely pursued by Mrs. Mason. Finally it took refuge in the coal idn, where it showed fight. Mrs. Mason cut off its head with a blow of the axe.

Overboard from a Recreation Pier. The watchman at the recreation pier at the foot of East Third street saw a man fall into the river from the end of the pler at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A brown derby hat, a pipe and a handkerchief were found on the pier near where he fell. The body was not

The Talbot at Norfork Navy Yard. NORFOLK, Va., June 14.- The torpedo boat Taibet has arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard where she will be overhauled. She came from Ainapolis, and was delayed by a leaky boller tube, which was discovered at the beginning of the voyage.

It Helps Health

create as well as satisfy an appetite. They build brain and brawn; make the

Somatose

highest medical authorities. Invalu-able for dyspeptics and nursing mothers. For Sale by All Dealers

000000000000 We Say

Don't Eat starch foods, lobster, mince ple, and things causing indigestion. If you

Must and Will do so JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

will save you the penalty. ALWAYS IN BLUE BOTTLES.

Model Field and Marine Glasses.

The lightest, the smallest, the most powerful—in a word, the MOST SUITABLE glasses to augment the pleasure of tourists, will be found in my very complete summer

Yachting Barometers, Compasses, &c.

PaulA.Meyrowitz THE FIFTH AVENUE OPTICIAN,

287 Fifth Avenue, ABOVE SOTH 87. Addition divide divide divide dividentials DON'T POISON CHEAP TOILET POWDERS. USE THE PURE, RELIABLE LUBIN'S

FATIGUE

summer are promptly relieved by Horsford's Acid Phosphate Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper

CARPET CLEANSING.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD. EVERY DETAIL. THE THOS, J. STEWART CO., 1554 B'wny, N.Y.; 1238 Bedford Av., B'klynt Erie and 5th sts., Jersey City. Telephones, Storage Warehouses and Moving Yans. Send for Interesting Circular.

Hardware Dealers Favor Expansion. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 14,-The ninth annual convention of the Southern Hardware obbers' Association began at the Hesworth Hotel this morning. Addresses made during the day dwelt on national subjects. The association upholds expansion, claiming it will be good for American trade. It also supports the present Administration in general. It was noted in the Chairman's address that Ameri-enns had succeeded in barring out Scotch pig

C. F. U. Anxious to Extend.

The Central Federated Union is anxious to have the unions in the Building Trades Council become affiliated with it, and it was said yesterday that it had notified the Council to that effect. The Council will hold a meeting early next week to consider the proposal. The Building Trades Council has about twelve unions and a membership of about 15,000.

Eleven Twenty

dollars for our fast color Blue and Black Worsted Serge Suits. Half lined, full lined, Silk lined, and extra sizes. Our \$11 Serge Suits are the best that can be made at the price.

Skeleton Serge Coats, single and double breasted, with and without silk facing, \$3 to \$6. Skeleton Tuxedo Coats, mohair and silk faced, \$5 and \$0.

Office, Street and House Conts, 50 cents to \$5 Linen Crash Suits, \$3, \$4, \$5. White and fancy Duck and Pique Vests, \$1

White Duck Trousers, \$1, \$1,25, \$2.50. Immense line of Negligoe Shirts, 50 cents Summer Underwear in great variety, 50 cents to \$2.50.

Novelties in Summer Neckwear, popular prices. New braids and styles in Straw Hats, 75 cents to \$3. Summer Shoes in Russia calf, Vici kid and Patent leather, \$3 to \$5.

Bathing Suits by the thousand, 89 cents to Everything for men's wear.

A Raymond 6 ...